

BRITISH AIR SQUADRON MAKES ANOTHER RAID ON GERMAN SUBMARINE BASE

Two Vessels Are Damaged by the
Aviators; Weather Interferes
With the Program

Russians and Austrians Engage in Desperate
Struggle for the Carpathian Passes; Mus-
covites Forced Back by Germans in Upper
East Prussia; Great Activities in West

LONDON, March 24.—A British air raid on Hoboken, near Antwerp, where Germans are constructing submarine bases, another threatened raid on German submarine bases, and heavy fighting in the Carpathians, are the outstanding features of today's war news.

Five British airmen, starting from Dunkirk, took part in the raid on the submarine yards, but only two of them reached the mark. Two were obliged to turn back owing to the thick weather, and a third was compelled to land in Holland because of engine trouble, and was interned.

According to a report issued by the British admiralty, two of the five airmen which were observed on the coast were damaged, and the works were destroyed.

Formerly Owned by British.

It is known that the plant was formerly owned by a British company. When the Germans took the plant over, a high price was offered for it, and no British company was allowed to enter. The plant was built by the Germans to build the submarines. It is pointed out that these airmen were the only ones to reach the mark, and that this was a great accomplishment, as they would have been shot down by the German anti-aircraft guns.

Dispatches from the Dutch frontier say that seven German airmen attacked the British raid, but were without success.

On the same night, it is reported that the Germans are preparing for another submarine effort in the North Sea. Already there has been considerable fighting along the coast. The Germans have been attacking the British and the British have been attacking the Germans. The fighting has been very heavy, and the results have been very mixed.

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President Wilson's new federal industrial commission has been sworn in. Commissioners Joseph E. Darnell of Wisconsin is chairman, and Commissioner Edward N. Hurley of Illinois is vice chairman. Other members are William J. Harris of Georgia, William H. Parry of Washington and George Rublee of New Hampshire.

GEN SCOTT'S INDIAN FRIENDS IN PRISON

Situation in Southern Utah
Very Serious in Opinion
of Army Chief

SALT LAKE CITY, March 24.—General Scott's new Indian friends from southern Utah are locked in the Salt Lake county jail tonight and the general and his party are resting in a hotel after their arduous trip which took them into one of the wildest portions of the United States.

The officers and the Indians arrived here this afternoon, and the Indians were taken to the jail by the police. They showed a disposition to inquire for reasons when led into the jail, but on the general's assurance that it was all right submitted quietly.

General Scott was a guest at the home of United States Marshal Nebeker at dinner and put in the evening at the hotel reading the newspapers which he had not seen for many days until today.

He will review the Salt Lake High school cadet battalion and visit Fort Douglas tomorrow and will be guest of honor at a banquet of the Bonneville club tomorrow night.

He expects to leave for Washington Friday. He will visit the Indian prisoners again before leaving.

Tse-Na-Gat, the Indian outlaw, will probably be taken from here to Colorado, where a charge of murder exists against him. The status of Polk, Posey and Posey's son has not been determined, but it is believed here that they will be set at liberty soon.

General Scott believes the Indians should be taken to Washington and should be taken to San Francisco so that when they return to their people they may act as a quieting influence. He freely expressed a belief that the situation in southern Utah was very serious, as the hostile sentiment was spreading to all the Utes and some of the Navajos.

Woman Threatens to
Kill Chicago Mayor;
Arrested in City Hall

CHICAGO, March 24.—Mrs. Leonard Dornier, 50 years old, was arrested in the office of Mayor Carter H. Harrison in the city hall today after she had shouted that she would kill the mayor. She would not give any reason for threatening the life of the chief executive. She said she was the wife of a Pittsburgh barman and the name of Montgomery, who was sentenced to prison after the failure of his business.

Mrs. Dornier became violent when seized by two policemen and wrecked some furniture. The police said she had been arrested for causing a disturbance in public offices.

Western Cattlemen
Urge "Safety First"

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—Delegates to the 10th annual convention of the Western Cattlemen's Association met here today to discuss the question of the safety of the cattle industry.

The delegates are from various parts of the West, including California, Arizona, and Texas. They are meeting to discuss the question of the safety of the cattle industry, which has been a major concern of the cattlemen in recent years.

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JAPANESE HOLD ELECTION TODAY

WOMEN TAKE PART FOR
THE FIRST TIME

Future of Cabinet Hinges
on Outcome; Suffrage
Somewhat Limited

TOKIO, March 25 (Thursday).—Closing an exciting campaign, during which the wives of several candidates took part in the campaign, the Japanese held a general election today.

The last house was dissolved by the emperor on Christmas day, 1914, because of its refusal to ratify the military program of the cabinet. Today's election, therefore, not only brings in a new house, but decides the fate of the cabinet headed by Count Shigenobu Okuma.

In the last diet the ministry was opposed by a majority, and should this majority, represented by the Seiyukai, or Conservative, party, be returned, the cabinet might have to retire from office. According to latest forecasts, however, the independents are likely to be increased from 12 to 40, and thus hold the balance in the house.

Exciting Campaign.

The campaign had been the most exciting and expensive in the history of Japan. The candidates employed thousands of canvassers and there were daily rallies in the streets and halls throughout the country. The growth of democracy was evidenced by an increased appeal to the reason of the voters. Premier Okuma made a whirlwind campaign, speaking from a special train, while leaders like Yukio Kato, the minister of justice, distributed their views on a pamphlet.

The government insisted upon an increase in the army of the divisions, and Baron Kato, the foreign minister, declared that the adoption of this measure would not affect Japan's relations with the other powers. The Seiyukai contended that the success of the government in pushing this measure through would be a blow to constitutionalism.

Indications before the election were that the contest would be exceedingly close. The governmental groups, consisting chiefly of the Progressives, Seiyukai, and Chuo-Kai, as well as the Nationalist group, Komei, have waged a strenuous campaign. There has been a great deal of talk of a coalition of the various parties.

The appearance of a woman in the campaign for the first time in Japanese history caused a sensation. The wives of several of the candidates made a point of being seen in public, and some of them were seen in the campaign.

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AMERICA IS FEEDING WAR-RIDDEN EUROPE

Breadstuffs Exports for Last
Eight Months Show 200
Per Cent Gain

WASHINGTON, March 24.—American breadstuffs worth \$307,051,923 were shipped abroad during the eight-month period ending February 28 last, as compared with \$115,215,851 for the same period of the preceding year.

Figures given out today by the department of commerce show the greatest increase was in wheat at exports which rose from \$57,654,000 a year ago to \$227,295,950, compared with \$112,258,000 in February 1914 and the wheat exports increased from \$1,993,500 to \$43,389,992.

Exports of corn and oats also leaped upward by millions of dollars last month and in February cotton shipments showed an increase of approximately \$20,000,000 over the same month a year ago. The total of cotton exports for the eight-month period, however, fell below the 1914 figures by more than \$20,000,000, the respective amounts being for 1914, \$195,919,750, and for 1915, \$173,947,192.

Some idea of the part American beef is playing in feeding the men in the trenches may be gained from the fact that exports of beef increased last month to \$11,512,161 from \$13,534,000 in February the preceding year, while during the eight-month period the total exports were \$100,000,000 greater than in 1914. Canned beef valued at \$3,000,000 went abroad last month as against \$143,556 a year ago.

Mines Greatest Menace
In Dardanelles Attack

Turks Forcing Christians to Enlist
Army for Defense of the Ottoman
man Capital

PARIS, March 24.—The Athens correspondent of the Havas agency, in a dispatch dealing with the attack on the Dardanelles by the allied fleet, says: "Many officers at the straits declare that the Turkish submarine defense was greatly weakened following the explosion of numerous mines during the last attack. They added that if it had been known that the mines were so weak, the allied fleet would have been forced to attack the straits at an earlier date."

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HORSEFLESH SAVED PRZEMYSL GARRISON

Fall of City Kept Food from
Actual Starvation; Whole
Country Depressed

VIENNA, via Amsterdam to London, March 24.—The Neue Presse describes a shocking situation which the garrison of Przemyśl was reduced to prior to the fall of the city.

The garrison of Przemyśl was reduced to a state of actual starvation prior to the fall of the city. The city was surrounded by the Germans, and the garrison was unable to receive any food or supplies from the outside world.

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UNABLE TO GET WORK MAN COMMITS SUICIDE

DENVER, March 24.—Edward La. Tine, 40, committed suicide by shooting himself in a local rooming house. Despondency over lack of employment is believed to have led to the act. La. Tine is thought to have come here recently from Montana.

Field Hospital Sent to
Europe by

NEW YORK, March 24.—A field hospital, equipped with 100 beds, is being sent to Europe by the American Red Cross. The hospital is being sent to Europe to care for the wounded soldiers of the American Expeditionary Force.

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Anna Garrison
Reinforced, While
Approaches City

YUCATAN DISTRICT IS QUIET

Carothers to Accompany the
Northern Leader on His
Eastern Campaign

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Reports to the state department and to the Mexican agencies here late today told of an impending battle for possession of Matamoros, the port across the Rio Grande from Brownsville, Tex., which apparently is to be the scene of the first real fight of the Villa campaign against the east coast of Mexico. Some of the dispatches indicated that skirmishes already had taken place.

According to a statement issued by the Carranza agency, the citizens of Matamoros, at a public mass meeting today, determined to organize to support General Fajarrate, the Carranza commander, who was said to have a garrison of 3,000 men entrenched and provided with artillery and machine guns. Generals Castro and De Lara were said to be on the way with reinforcements.

A state department dispatch from Brownsville announced that the Villa force marching against Matamoros was 3,000 strong and had reached a point very near the town.

Secretary Bryan and Secretary Daniels continued today to inquire into conditions in Yucatan, where the final outcome of the Mexican civil war depends on the result of the fight. Delegations of independent tyne manufacturers visited the state department urging that the safety and transportation of the crop be assured.

Coville Barclay, counselor of the British embassy, called at the state department late in the day and was assured that the port at Progreso, Yucatan, remained open and that quiet prevailed in the local district. Related letters received at the embassy, Mr. Barclay said, related to the burning of some sail owned by British interests.

Garrison Reinforced.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., March 24.—Gen. Cesar Lopez de Lara has arrived at Matamoros, Mexico, from San Fernando, with more than 1,200 men to reinforce the Carranza garrison, messages here tonight announced.

Gen. I. Vazquez, who left Matamoros ten days ago, is camped 15 miles west of the town, and is expected to arrive here today. He is expected to arrive here today, and is expected to arrive here today.

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The Gazette is the most complete
That's why you will find it a
advertisement of every business
who sells things for the home

COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

Sun rises today, 6:03; sets, 5:38.
Mean temperature yesterday, 38.
Weather today, cloudy.
Sunshine yesterday, 40 per cent of
possible.

NO. 14,207 43RD YEAR

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1915

PRICE FIVE CENTS

PRZEMYSL FALLS BEFORE RUSSIANS AFTER MAKING BRAVE, 8-MONTH DEFENSE

**Starving Austrians Destroy All
Arms—Immune Before
Hoisting the White Flag**

**Victory Claimed Greatest of War and "On
to Cracow" Is Russian Cry; 50,000 Men
Taken Prisoners; Last Sortie to Break
Through Hordes of Enemy Fails**

The Austrian war office admits that the Galician fortress of Przemyśl, which so long had held out against the Russian besiegers, at last has been forced, through a shortage of food, to capitulate. It was not, however, without a last gallant attempt at a sortie that the garrison surrendered.

With only three days' rations left, the Austrians endeavored to break through the besieging lines of Russians, but after a seven hours' battle they were compelled, under the withering gunfire of their numerically stronger foe, to retreat behind the line of forts. Three days later, having destroyed the fortifications, blown up the guns and burned up the ammunition, the Austrians broke out the white flag of surrender. Vienna says the fortress for a long time had faced a famine.

In the fall of Przemyśl, Petrograd asserts that the Russians took nine generals, 300 commanding officers and 50,000 men. The Russians now, it is said, anticipate the moving toward Austria's only remaining strong fortress in Galicia—Cracow. The fall of Cracow would bring the Russians a step nearer to Germany's rich province of Silesia.

While fighting has continued at various points on both the eastern and western battle lines, no great encounters have been reported. Petrograd asserts that there has been no change in the situation from Memel. East Prussia, to the Vistula, which is at variance with the German claims that Memel had been recaptured from the Russians.

On the left bank of the Vistula and in the Carpathians Petrograd reports that German and Austrian positions and guns have been captured and destroyed and men made prisoners.

The western front, Paris asserts, that the "unit of Notre Dame de la Victoire" taken from the German lines, has been captured and destroyed and men made prisoners.

The German government has asked Britain to explain the seizure of two British steamers and the confiscation of their cargoes.

A British prize court has ordered that American flour and wheat in the cargoes of three steamers detained in British ports be paid for.

A German submarine has blown up the British steamer Concord in the English channel.

Three German soldiers in Mulheim, Baden, have been injured by bombs dropped by an allied aviator.

A London newspaper prints a dispatch from Valparaiso stating that the German cruiser Dresden was sunk by British warships in Chilean waters.

A semi-official communication from Germany asserts that there are now in that country as prisoners 50,000 enlisted men and over 9,000 commanding officers.

Italy has stopped railway freight traffic with Germany by way of Switzerland, according to a News agency dispatch.

Sir Thomas Lipton, who has just returned to London from Serbia, relates a story of the appalling conditions in Serbia due to the epidemic of typhus, just as it took fire to stop the

BRITISH AND FRENCH TO PROTECT THE NETHERLANDS

LONDON, March 23. 12:10 p. m.—A Reuters dispatch from The Hague says: According to diplomatic papers communicated to parliament tonight, the British and French ministers at The Hague, in announcing the counter-measures against the German blockade, assured the Dutch government that the interests of The Netherlands and her colonies would be safeguarded in the utmost degree.

In letters dated March 19 to the French and British ministers, the Dutch foreign minister pointed out that the Dutch government, without violating the measures of the belligerent must protect against measures encroaching on the rights of the Dutch government as a neutral according to international law.

The letters are identical, but in the French version it is asked in the letter to the British minister that the Dutch government is unable to give the declaration asked therein, but it considers such declaration contrary to its neutral duties.

Article VIII of the British order in council reads: Nothing in this order shall prevent the relaxation of the provisions of this order in respect to the movement of any country, which declares that no collection of arms or munitions shall be made or belonging to persons in subjects, shall enjoy the protection of its flag.

DEFENSE OF PRZEMYSL BRIGHT PAGE IN BOOK OF OUR ARMY'S HONOR

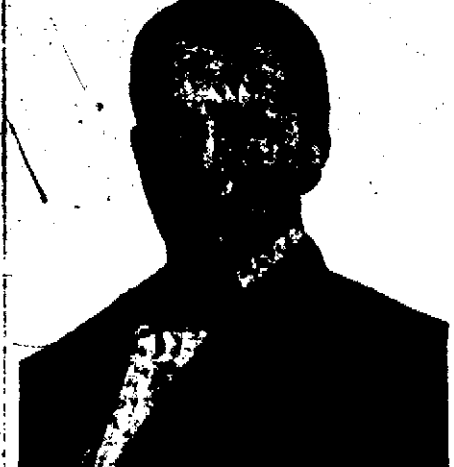
VIENNA, March 23.—Field Marshal Archduke Frederick, commander-in-chief of the Austrian army, has issued an army order announcing the fall of Przemyśl, after all the works, bridges, arms, ammunition and war material had been destroyed.

"Greetings and thanks to the unknown heroes of Przemyśl," the field marshal's order continues. "The powers of nature, but not of the enemy, have conquered them. They continued to fulfill their loyal duty to the extreme limit of human strength. The defense of Przemyśl will remain forever a bright page in the book of honor of our army."

RAYMOND ROBINS TO OPEN COLLEGE CAMPAIGN TODAY

Speaker of National Fame Has Busy
Schedule Before Him: First Talk
on "The Call of the Age"

Colorado college's most extensive evangelistic campaign will start this afternoon with the arrival of Raymond Robins, prominent Chicago evangelist, Harry L. Heimann, international secretary of the Y. M. C. A., and K. A. Kolb, state secretary. They arrive at 2:30 o'clock and



RAYMOND ROBINS

The first meeting for both men and women will be held at Perkins hall at 8:30 o'clock. At this meeting his topic will be "The Call of the Age to this Generation of Students." At a second meeting, which will be held at the home of President Blount for Mr. Robins. Tonight at 7:45 o'clock in Judd hall in Coats Memorial building he will talk to men only on "The Light in the Seventeenth Ward," telling of his experiences in Chicago politics. It was at this time that Mr. Robins was arrested and named as a co-conspirator in the war. After this meeting there will be group meetings to be conducted by the visiting evangelists.

The two meetings for women students, scheduled for Thursday, have been canceled from the schedule, owing to the strenuous work ahead of the speaker.

DARDANELLES FORCED BY ONE BRITISH WARSHIP



The British light cruiser Amethyst succeeded in forcing a passage of the Dardanelles at the narrowest point, Naurum, but being hit 22 times by Turkish shells, withdrew. It is believed the Amethyst was sent through to draw fire from hidden batteries of Krupp guns, which had not been revealed and which German had not been able to locate. The map shows the straits of Dardanelles and their defenses and the position of the allied fleet.

New Orleans French Balk at Enlistment Are Forbidden Privileges of Consulate

NEW ORLEANS, March 23.—Because Gabriel Ferrand, the French consul here, has requested three French military aid societies in New Orleans to expel their members of military age who have failed to report to him for service in the French army, relations between the consul and the large French population in this city have reached an acute stage. The consul declared he had forbidden the privileges of the consulate to the 2,500 members of one organization. The active membership of the three organizations is approximately 4,500.

The present situation arose because the consul considered the hundreds of American-born members, who claim American citizenship, a subject to expulsion. Mr. Ferrand, in a statement tonight explaining, declared that Frenchmen born in foreign countries are considered by the French government as French citizens and that as such they are subject to military duty until 32 years old. The consul said the organizations have been subsidized by the French government for many years and it was due to this fact that his request was made. Mr. Ferrand as consul, a honorary president of the three organizations.

It was understood tonight that prominent members of the societies plan to take the matter up with Secretary Tamm.

CONSUL PROTESTS AGAINST ARREST

Dr. Mueller Alleges Violation
of Treaty Rights and
Constitution

SEATTLE, March 23.—Dr. Wilhelm Mueller, German consul here, who with his wife, Max Mueller, was telegraphically arrested last week on a charge of conspiracy, addressed a formal letter to Prosecuting Attorney Alfred H. Linden today, protesting that the complaint against him and Mr. R. H. B. is dismissed. In his letter Dr. Mueller protested vigorously against the arrests, asserting that the county prosecutive action violated not only Germany's treaty rights, but the constitution of the United States.

Prosecuting Attorney Linden said tonight he would pay no attention to Dr. Mueller's request unless the consul could prove a line that he was innocent of the charges.

It is alleged in the complaint on which the consul and his secretary were arrested that they conspired to have a shipping line employed by a shipping company to transport munitions and explosives to Germany. The complaint also charges that the consul and his secretary were engaged in the building of submarines for Great Britain and shipping them in waters to Russia. Linden said he denies having made any agreement to purchase proof of its infidelity.

YVES' PERISH IN STORM
LONDON, March 23. (Thursday 2 p. m.)—A Copenhagen dispatch to the Daily Telegraph says that during a violent storm two big German merchant vessels were lost off Denmark.

U. S. GUNS HOLD GERMAN VESSEL

ODENWALD PRISONER IN
SAN JUAN HARBOR

Steamer Tried to Leave Port
Without Clearance and
Was Stopped

WASHINGTON, March 23.—When the ship, U. S. S. Albatross, of the Navy, captured a German vessel, the Odenwald, which was attempting to leave San Juan harbor without clearance, the ship was stopped by the Albatross.

The Odenwald, a steamship, was captured by the Albatross, which was on patrol in the harbor. The ship was stopped by the Albatross, which was on patrol in the harbor.

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TYPHUS SCOURGE SWEEPS SERBIA FIRE ONLY THING CAN CHECK DISEASE

Sir Thomas Lipton Tells of
Horrid Conditions Now
Prevailing

LONDON, March 23.—Just as it took fire to stop the great plague in London, so fire is needed to clear Serbia of typhus. Infected houses and the clothing of the people must be burned, as the disease is carried by vermin, which is omnipresent, said Sir Thomas Lipton tonight in a statement to the Associated Press, in which he recounted the appalling conditions in Serbia, where he spent a considerable time in personal investigations.

"I met in the country roads the sick, the weak, the dying, the hospital bullocks were gathered there up often a woman and children were leading bullocks, the husband and father in the cart raving with fever. Scarcely enough people remain unstricken to dig graves which he exposed in the cemeteries."

The situation is entirely beyond the control of the present forces, which imperatively needs all the help it can get. Hospitals, doctors, nurses, modern appliances and clothing to replace the garments full of typhus-bearing vermin.

Describes Conditions.
Describing the hospital at Gherghe, where occurred the death of Dr. James E. Donnelly, of the American Red Cross, whom Sir Thomas calls one of the greatest heroes of the war, he said: "The place is a village in a barren, uncultivated country, the soil on old tobacco factory, formerly belonging to Abdul Hamid. In it were 1,000 persons, without blankets or clothing, or even straw, night lying on the ground, for months, swarming with vermin. Victims of all diseases—typhus, typhoid, dysentery, and smallpox were herded together. In such a state, Dr. Donnelly found the hospital, where he had a force of six American doctors, 12 American nurses and three Serbian doctors."

When I visited the hospital three American doctors and three Serbian doctors and nine nurses were themselves sick.

The patients were wasted and by Austrian prisoners. The number of reeking wounds and fevers were unbearable. The patients, who were in the hospital, were in a state of despair. The patients were in a state of despair.

Water Is Infected.
The first thing Dr. Donnelly did on his arrival was to test the water, which he found infected. He then tried to boil the water, but it was not possible to do so.

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ALLIES CLAIM VICTORY WILL HAVE EFFECTS

Petrograd, Paris and London
Characteristically Celebrate Event

GIVE CREDIT TO DEFENDERS

Scant Food Supplies Carried
by Aeroplane for Weeks,
Says Report

LONDON, March 23.—The long investment of the mid-Galician fortress of Przemyśl has ended. Depleted by disease, subsisting on horseflesh and surrounded by a superior force of Russians, the garrison has surrendered to the besieging army after a defense lasting many months, which up to the present is recorded as Austria's most noteworthy contribution to the war.

Petrograd, London and Paris are celebrating the event tonight. Petrograd and Paris in the spontaneous manner characteristic of these cities—London with silent and grim satisfaction which is the British way.

The newspapers assert that the fall of the fortress marks the most important capture of the war, not excepting Antwerp, in that it not only releases considerable Russian forces which can be thrown into the fighting struggle in the Carpathians, but opens the door to Cracow and the plains of Hungary.

Moral Effect Big.
It is argued, moreover, that the moral effect of the surrender will be tremendous, the theory of the allies being that it will stimulate feeling in their favor, both in Roumania and Bulgaria, just as the operations in the Dardanelles are causing an agitation in Greece and Italy.

Przemyśl fell with honor, the British press concedes, for it withstood the onslaught longer than any place during the war. The investment having begun about September 16, something more than six months ago. The duration of the siege, compared with the length of time it took the Germans to capture such strongholds as Liege, Namur, and Antwerp, was due to the Russians to keep the loss of life among the besieging army at a minimum, the other to the lack of great guns, which the Germans had in Belgium.

Food Carried by Aeroplanes.
The investment was not a close one, the garrison having had up until recently a radius of about 12 miles in which to move about, and some of the food of shooting expeditions supplied by the officers of the garrison. An aeroplane post was maintained almost up to the last and it is said that even some scanty food supplies were carried in this way.

The Przemyśl garrison was estimated at 50,000 men last September, and last week it was reported that it had diminished to 25,000. There have been recurrent reports of cholera and other diseases, but these were as vague.

(Continued on Page Two.)

1,000 CENSORS ARE ON JOB IN LONDON

Viscount Bryce Asks Rule
Be Made Less Strict on
War News

LONDON, March 23.—(Continued from Page One.) The censoring of news in London is a task of great importance, and the government is determined to maintain the strictest control over the press.

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ORIGINAL IN POOR CONDITION

Men's Dress Shirts
Union Made
Priced \$1.25 and \$1.50
All New Patterns

ALLIES CLAIM VICTORY WILL HAVE EFFECTS

(Continued From Page One)
as many of the prominent reports regarding the surrender.
Nothing of great importance has been recorded during the day in the western war zone. In the east, aside from the fall of Oran, the situation around the German port of Metz is the most interesting. From this town the Germans maintain they have driven the "Huns" while a controversy is being waged by the press of the two countries, as to the merits of the position. The contention that civilians fled from this latest incursion in East Prussia—an act which demanded reprisals.
There is no late news from the Danubian, and the belief in England seems to be that the operations will perhaps be more protracted than at first expected.

Started Last Saturday

According to the Petrograd correspondent of the Morning Post, the Przemysl garrison opened negotiations for surrender on Saturday, but nothing came of this. Then during the course of the night of March 20-21, a sortie was attempted. This was the last straw.

Throughout Sunday negotiations for terms proceeded and the surrender was effected Monday morning. The garrison consisted of 100,000 men.

A Petrograd dispatch to the Daily Telegraph says that simultaneously with the capture of Metz, the Germans were expelled from Tauragga and flung back to their frontier.

Information from an Austrian source to the National Tribune of Copenhagen says that the Russians are preparing for a violent offensive in the Carpathians. They have assembled 250,000 men for this purpose and will make an attempt to break decisively the Austrian line. A gigantic battle is expected, as Austria is bringing up all possible reinforcements to meet the attack.

End Came Quickly

The Daily Mail's Petrograd correspondent says:

"The end came quickly after a fight on Friday for possession of a hill 400 feet high overlooking the fortress of Przemysl. The Austrian troops fought desperately until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. They were then hurled back, leaving 4,000 prisoners in the hands of the Russians, as well as hundreds of dead."

The mention in the Russian official statement of the decoration of General Selivanoff as commander of the army besieging Przemysl has created considerable surprise in London, as it was understood that the Russian general, Rauter-Breitner, was in command. Whether he was killed or removed is not known.

The London evening Standard says that the capture of Przemysl and the fall of Metz are the two most important events of the war.

TO MEMORIAL OF VON BUELOW
KILLED IN WAR

THE KRAUTZBERG memorial to von Buelow, killed in the war, is now being erected in the city of Berlin.

WIFE OF MORMON CHURCH HEAD DIES IN SALT LAKE
SALT LAKE CITY, March 22.—Mrs. Sarah Ellen Richards Smith, wife of President Joseph F. Smith, died here today.

GOSCHEN, HEAD OF BANK OF ENGLAND, DIES
LONDON, March 22.—The Hon. Sir George Goschen, 1st Baronet, died here today.

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N. Y. BANKER KILLS WIFE AND SUICIDES

Howard Boocock, Treasurer of Astor Trust Co., in Mysterious Tragedy

NEW YORK, March 22.—Howard Boocock, treasurer of the Astor Trust company of this city, and prominent in New York society, shot and killed his wife (Josephine) and himself in the dining room of the Astor hotel, New York, today, after a long and bitter fight with the law.

According to the police, the banker left in a rage, explaining the murder and suicide, not as a member of the household, but as a man who had been driven to the desperate act by the pressure of the law.

The tragedy occurred shortly after dinner. The murderess, Mrs. Boocock, was found by the police in the dining room, where she had been sitting under some excitement. After dinner, the two Boococks, a boy of eight years old and a girl of 11, were sent to their rooms while the parents went to the drawing room.

One of the maidservants said that she heard three shots. The first bullet fatally wounded Mrs. Boocock. The mark of the second was found in the ceiling. The third ended the banker's life. He had shot himself through the heart.

The servants telephoned to a friend of Mrs. Boocock, Mrs. Henry P. Davis, who was a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. Mrs. Davis went to the Boocock home and from there summoned a physician. The doctor found Mr. Boocock dead and his wife breathing her last.

Mr. Boocock was a Yale graduate of the class of 1890. He was 40 years of age.

Ronald H. McDonald, a director of the Astor Trust company, said that Mr. Boocock underwent a surgical operation recently and after a partial recovery left for his home in the south. Mr. McDonald said he did not know that Mr. Boocock had returned.

He said that Mr. Boocock's business affairs were in a very bad way.

U. S. ABOUT TO REPARATION

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SEVERAL BIG ACTS MAKE ORPHEUM QUITE PLEASING

Alice Eis Has Beautiful Dance; Victor Moore Full of Laughs; Jomelli Scores Heavily

By F. R. W.

Overbalanced, but fortunately in anything but a humorous manner—that is with music—the Orpheum show, which opened at the Regent last evening for two days, will satisfy even the fastidious. The bill is very good, though not extraordinary for a road show, and has even the most critical enterprise, admitted inability to fail any day of the week.

Reference to a "new enterprise" made for a purpose. There are not too persons in Colorado Springs who seem to be taking great delight in evaluating the report that Mr. Burns is not playing complete Orpheum bills. Of course, there is a certain class ever willing to snatch up the statement as absolute truth, especially in a sphere where there have been so many ludicrous experiments in vaudeville. It is an injustice, not only to Mr. Burns but to those whose action might be determined by it, to make the supposedly authoritative statement that the bills are being filled out with acts picked up in Denver. Denver newspapers are not uncommon here and it is quite an easy matter to find the Denver Orpheum advertisement "in them."

An Artist of the Banjo

In road shows, headlines are not supposed to exist, so why take chances with any of the several better acts? The bill is opened by Eddie and Raquel in a sketch, "Charlie's Visit," designed to show the quality of the mate member. It fulfills its purpose. Eddie is the brown-fleeced trio in "Christmas Eve," being the usual nationalistic, former friend, now down and out, and polka-dancer, and the expected story. The men have very good voices, but probably would be better received if they had a more appropriate way of bringing them into use.

Brent Hayes is billed as "Master of the Banjo." He is an unusual performer, on that instrument, whether his selection be operatic or popular. In the former, he plays the Banjo from the "Tales of Hoffman," and plays the same manner. At the popular end, he plays a Banjo, and the same manner. At the popular end, he plays a Banjo, and the same manner.

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VILLA AND CARRANZA MASSING FORCES FOR CONFLICTS IN NORTH

Expected Battle Near Oaxaca May Be One of the Most Important in Months

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Reports to the state department and to the Mexican agencies here today continued to indicate that Villa and Carranza forces are massing near the coast of northern Mexico for what may be the most decisive battle fought since Huerta was overthrown.

Advice to the state department from Tampico, dated March 19, said the Carranza forces were retreating to Victoria, and that the Villa forces were marching on Victoria. This was thought to mean that at least a considerable part of the Tampico garrison had marched inland to join the army assembling to meet the incoming Villa troops.

The same dispatch said it was reported that in Tampico now were approximately 2,500 Americans, 300 British subjects, 50 Italians, 50 French, 200 Spanish and 2,000 Chinese.

A report to the department from Laredo, dated March 20, indicated that a large Villa force was on its way to attack Nuevo Laredo. Matamoros, it was said, was being attacked and Camargo was burning. Other reports told of an outbreak of black soldiers in Campeche of the killing and theft of live stock by looters in the vicinity of San Carlos, Coahuila, and of the robbing of stores in Guaymas by a mob which rejected the refusal of Chinamen to accept fiat money.

The governor, the dispatch said, ordered 100 soldiers to the Villa army. The Villa army, it was said, had penetrated to the point south of Laredo, and was attacking Matamoros. The Villa army, it was said, had penetrated to the point south of Laredo, and was attacking Matamoros.

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Cooking School and Wear Ever Aluminum Sale

All This Week in Our Basement

The success of our initial cooking school and sale is instrumental in the return of the special demonstrator and cooking instructor from the factory of "Wear Ever" aluminum ware, who will give instructions on cooking and the care of aluminum utensils.

Menu For Tuesday

Pot-roast, roasted without water in "Wear Ever" aluminum Windsor kettle. Tomatoes will be burned for 3 hours in "Wear Ever" sauce pan, and pan cleaned in 3 minutes.

55c Stew Pan Free

with every purchase of \$1 or more of aluminum ware. A full size 1-quart "Wear Ever" lipped stew pan (like cut), worth 55c, FREE with every \$1 or more purchase of aluminum ware.

GYPSIES ARE VERY STRICLY PEACEFUL PEOPLE IN EUROPE

By F. R. W.

By F. R. W.

By F. R. W.

By F. R. W.

By F. R. W.

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SPRECKELS TALKS WITH PRESIDENT WILSON ABOUT SALE OF WESTERN PACIFIC

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Rudolph Spreckels of California, one of the men who had been seeking to have the state of California take over the Western Pacific railroad, was in conference with President Wilson for nearly an hour at the White House tonight.

Mr. Spreckels said later he would have nothing to say about the Western Pacific until he returned to the Pacific coast.

He declined to divulge the subject of his talk with the president.

Warn Paris Against Zeppelin Visit but No Airships Appear

PARIS, March 22.—Paris received warning tonight of another impending Zeppelin raid, but up until nearly midnight, no hostile aircraft had made its appearance.

Only one Zeppelin was sighted in the French lines. It was first seen at Tracy-le-Val, about 50 miles northeast of Paris, in the department of the Oise, then at Creil, in the Oise, 25 miles north of Paris, and later at Villers Cotterets, about 30 miles east of Creil and 10 miles northeast of Paris, in the Aisne. At Villers Cotterets the Zeppelin dropped a bomb.

He-Why are you women always so nervous?—asked a man who was talking to a group of women in a public place.

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Latest Picture of Mme. Bernhardt, Who Sends Word She

COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

Published every day in the year at The Gazette Building by the
COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE CO.

CLARENCE P. DODGE President
 CHARLES T. WILDER Editor
 M. A. EGE Business Manager

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TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1915.

GOOD-BYE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE

HOWEVER strongly American opinion may be opposed to the German-Austrian cause, it at least makes a clear distinction between the two nations. Austria actually precipitated the war by its declaration against Serbia, but American opinion holds Germany responsible for the long-established policy and the immediate acts of aggression which plunged the whole continent into chaos. Austria is Germany's ally because it is weak and needs a strong supporter. Its history, in the days of its greater power, is one of aggression. It has despoiled and plundered its weaker neighbors, but at least its conduct in this respect is no worse than that of the other great powers. But since the rise of the German empire its position has been wholly subordinate, and the greatest problem of its ruler has been to hold together his own discordant peoples.

For years there has been a fixed belief that the death of the aged emperor would be followed immediately by the disintegration of the empire. But the eight months of war have brought only adversity, and now it is a reasonable probability that the empire will not survive the contest, even if the sincerely beloved Franz Josef lives to exert his influence in the peace negotiations.

Whatever may be the strength of Germany's present position, as compared with its condition last August, Austria is admittedly in a bad way. The pignory kingdom of Serbia, the immediate cause of the whole affair, has not only saved itself from the extinction promised it, but has occupied Austrian territory in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and is now making an aggressive campaign in Roumania, another small neighbor that ardently hates the dual empire and covets a part of its territory, may or may not join the Allies at any time, and it does join them the fact alone is likely to turn the whole tide of the war in that particular zone.

Greece and Italy, particularly the latter, seem certain to join in the attack momentarily. The advent of Italy to the list of nations allied against Germany and Austria would undoubtedly bring nearer the day of the final crushing defeat of those two nations. Germany, acting through Prince von Buelow, is trying to persuade Austria to buy continued Italian neutrality by ceding "Italia Irredenta," the strip along the northwest shores of the Adriatic which the Italians have always claimed as rightfully theirs. Unless this is done Italian intervention seems inevitable.

Equally serious in its menace to the very life of the dual empire is Italy's report of the fall of Przemyśl. If it is an important fortified city in Galicia, and has been desperately fought for by the Russians and as desperately defended by the Austrians since the beginning of the war, its final capture gives the Czar complete control of one of the largest and most important provinces, and opens the way to Budapest and Vienna. It is the most significant event in the entire campaign in the eastern zone, and virtually assures the complete success of the Russian campaign against Austria.

When the smoke of the gigantic conflict clears away and reveals a triumphant allied army, there will be one defeated ruler, who will have the sympathy of the world, regardless of what the world thinks of the justice of his cause. Not many tears will be shed in America at least over the humiliation of the Kaiser and the Sultan, whose long life of misadventure and personal sorrow seem destined to terminate with the downfall of his empire, and a new era of peace.

GRAFT IN FOREIGN CONTRACTS

A FEW days ago a small attention was created by an interview in a New York paper in which the American representative of one of the European powers charged that wholesale graft had been committed in the purchase of war supplies in this country. He said the amount would run into the

millions and that the guilty parties were principally Americans who acted as interpreters and agents in negotiating with manufacturers in behalf of the foreign governments.

Further discussion of the subject seems to have established the fact that there really has been a great deal of graft in these transactions. But it shows, too, that the graft was due to the clumsy and unbusinesslike methods of the European governments. Some of their agents could not speak English, and employed Americans as interpreters. Evidently, in some instances they were not particular as to the character of the men they employed.

But worse still, instead of putting themselves in personal touch with the manufacturers, examining samples, securing bids and awarding the contracts to the lowest bidder, the foreign agents left it all to their American go-betweens. It is not charged that the manufacturers got any of the "kick-off," or that they otherwise took part in the unsavory transactions. Nevertheless, it is admitted that in the aggregate enormous sums of money have disappeared somewhere in transit from the foreign purchaser to the American seller.

At least, this is in accord with the history of wars. The beginning of hostilities is the signal for the award of immense contracts for supplies of all kinds. Confusion reigns, and it is the grafters' opportunity. In the Franco-Prussian war the French army was outfitted with shoes with paper soles covered by a thin piece of leather and with uniforms made of shoddy when the contract called for pure wool.

CONVICTS AND ROAD BUILDING

IN THE next November election Kentucky will submit to its voters an amendment to the state constitution providing for the use of prison labor on roads and other public works. At present they cannot be employed outside the prison walls, and their labor is leased to contractors under the old system, now happily passing into disuse.

This amendment failed of adoption two years ago, after having been carried by a large majority vote, because it had not been properly advertised before the election. Consequently, there is little doubt as to the favorable attitude of the people. And in this respect they are no different from the people of other states, for the entire public is beginning to realize the injustice and actual cruelty of the old methods of treatment of the inmates of penitentiaries.

For Colorado belongs the credit for much of the reform accomplished, for it was chiefly through the efforts of Warden Tynan that the benefits of outdoor work, especially road building, have been shown. And the benefits are shared by the public in the shape of roads which otherwise would be unobtainable because of their cost, and by the state government in reduced administrative expense. To the convicts it means better health, better spirits and better chances of their returning to the world with a changed viewpoint. We predict that it will not be many years until all of the states have followed the example of Colorado in this important matter.

OPEN PARLIAMENT

[All letters intended for the Open Parliament must bear the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Controversial letters will not be published without the signature of the writer. Communications for this department should be limited to 400 words and should be free from personalities. Religious controversies cannot be conducted in this column.]

THE SINGLE TAX

To the Editor of The Gazette:
 In the Sunday morning Gazette appeared an advertisement headed, "A Plain Single Tax Talk," by Mrs. Eliza J. Bartlett, San Rafael street, house 813 on 10th and 11th, and \$1,450 on the house. The lady directs us to her home as Eliza J. Bartlett, San Rafael street, therefore the home and advertisement must be authentic.

Anyone who stops to consider must know that there is not a shop anywhere within the city limits for the sale of \$1,450. The advertisement seems to be a hoax, but in case it is an advertisement, it is a very good one.

A. W. Stoney and W. K. Jacobson, on one of the most patriotic homes on North Colorado street, have a great many small advertisements in the columns of the Gazette. According to the number of these advertisements, which are in the nature of a "small talk," it is probable that the "single tax" is a very popular subject.

It is a pity that the "single tax" is not a more popular subject. It is a very good subject, and it is a very good subject. It is a very good subject, and it is a very good subject.

If you wish to know more about the "single tax," you can find it in the "single tax" book, which is a very good book. It is a very good book, and it is a very good book. It is a very good book, and it is a very good book.

Wm. A. Rines, March 22

theory may be beautiful, but what we want to know is "How will it work?" If we cannot wait for Pseudo to show us, let us each take a specific case and reason it out for himself.

Here is mine: I know a man who owns a residence worth more than \$100,000. The lot upon which it is built is worth about one-fifth of the value. He spends less than six months in this city each year. He has a very large income, drawn from investments that do not require personal attention. He is a man of leisure. Except for his city residence, he has nothing for this city. His home is most handsomely furnished. In it are many thousands of dollars' worth of rugs, draperies, books, pictures, etc. Is it just that this man's taxes be reduced? Is it just that his magnificent dwelling and costly furniture, furnished by the city with fire and police protection all the year round, should go free of all tax? If the assessor fails to get at a rich man's property listed, is it sensible to exempt four-fifths of what is in plain sight?

I am open to conviction, and would be pleased to have a reasonable, definite answer from a single tax advocate to these three questions.

Thanking you for the space so freely given the public in your Open Parliament, and which I appreciate, I am, yours truly, A. TAXPAYER.

Colorado Springs, March 22

To the Editor of The Gazette:
 In the Gazette of March 21, Mr. Charles Shields permits himself to indulge in generalizations. Not being sufficiently informed on the subject, I do not presume to argue with him along the tortuous lines of debate, as the theory and practice of single tax. I consider Mr. Shields more than competent to cope with him along that line.

When Mr. Shields branches into generalities, as he does in his article, I think that I may properly take up the cudgel. It is not clear to my mind just why Messrs. Buelow, Charlton and McTeer should be called "parasites" and Mr. Shields some practical sounding name. Starting with a certain individual, 1915 years ago, there have been hundreds of men, who in their day, were famous capitalists, and are not now regarded as having been "undesirable citizens." Of competence, vigorous temper, in health, physical and mental, and in the possession of a high degree of morality, honesty, and good management, dishonesty (inherent or acquired), love of fashion, the desire to satisfy the emotions for the moment, rather than endure discomfort for a brief time where material benefits would result therefrom.

Will Mr. Shields please state wherein the above list of "parasites" applied to the poor, to any greater extent, or with greater force (the ratio of numbers not considered), than it does to the rich? I deny that such causes are "inherent" in the very nature of things, that life must necessarily be a struggle from the cradle to the grave, and that the law of the survival of the fittest applies to humanity as it does to plants and animal life. If so, the life of Jesus was in vain and his great plan of brotherhood and having his followers might as well not have been promulgated.

C. V. LOCKWOOD.

412 North Franklin, Colorado Springs, March 22

THE Y. W. C. A.

To the Editor of The Gazette:
 I have read the letter in this morning's paper signed "Ex-Member and Young Woman," and feel that it might convey a misleading impression as to the extent of our Y. W. C. A. activities. May I use some columns to briefly describe our present work?

Our boarding house department, accommodations, is and is practically full all the time, many applicants being turned away for lack of room. The lunch room serves those living in the house and many from outside, also providing a table where young women may bring lunch from home and eat it with or without purchasing an extra dish from the lunch room.

The employment bureau, financed by the state, has received within a year 568 applications and has placed 279.

The gymnasium classes have 110 members enrolled. Under the management of the association are a number of clubs and two groups of singing girls, planned to meet the needs of different ages and tastes.

At the Mill street club, near the Lawwell school, 125 young girls are registered, meetings being held there twice a month in the week.

In addition to our Sunday, evening services and the musical study classes, two Bible classes are held weekly.

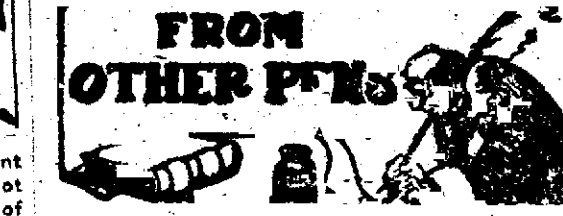
Closely affiliated with the association is the Business Women's club, a self-governing body of 125 members.

One interesting feature of our work is the many advisory council. This council is made up of members of the association who give an evening a month to consulting with the executive committee of the board of managers and the general secretary as to the policy and management of the association. The committee finds this aid on the part of the members most valuable and believes it will be increasingly so. Sincerely yours,

ELLEN T. BRINLEY.

President Y. W. C. A.

Colorado Springs, March 22



COUNTERING ON THE SUBMARINE

From the New York Tribune
 The sinking of two German submarines operating in the British zone, and the fact that a third was the best way to meet this submarine peril. We said a few days ago that the submarine had been the vulnerable to be depended upon as a "black dog." It may do a good deal of damage if put against bare battlefields or ocean liners. But if it is seriously pursued by small craft or by hydroplanes it has to turn back because it is more in danger than they are.

Some British destroyers, armed and equipped with a "cat" device, the submarine is now being made a career. French destroyers are reported to have sunk another submarine off the French coast. Moreover, the capture of the steamship Thetis claims that the capture of an underwater boat on February 28, and the British admiralty, after examining the wreckage, the latter, is inclined to credit the capture.

It is a very good subject, and it is a very good subject. It is a very good subject, and it is a very good subject. It is a very good subject, and it is a very good subject. It is a very good subject, and it is a very good subject.

BASIS FOR PEACE

From the Kansas City Star
 The world is a very good subject, and it is a very good subject. It is a very good subject, and it is a very good subject. It is a very good subject, and it is a very good subject. It is a very good subject, and it is a very good subject.

USED TO IT

From the Pittsburgh Courier
 The world is a very good subject, and it is a very good subject. It is a very good subject, and it is a very good subject. It is a very good subject, and it is a very good subject. It is a very good subject, and it is a very good subject.

BARNYARD METAPHOR

From the Philadelphia Inquirer
 The world is a very good subject, and it is a very good subject. It is a very good subject, and it is a very good subject. It is a very good subject, and it is a very good subject. It is a very good subject, and it is a very good subject.

VEST Pocket Essays

BY GEORGE FITCH
 Author of "At Good Old Blawh"

UNCLE SAM—INTER-NATIONAL GROCER

It is to be hoped that the farmer will plant plenty of wheat and other things this spring. Uncle Sam's grocery business is larger than ever before.

Most European nations will be too busy fighting this year to monkey with the plow to any extent. They will have to go down to the corner grocery store.



He has to let the paying trade wait around while he loads a wheelbarrow full of potatoes and bread for poor Belgium.

At great deal next winter as they have this year. Uncle Sam keeps the largest and most reliable grocery on the globe. He has been selling flour and food for many years, but of late he has had to put in many new lines to satisfy the trade.

Uncle Sam is an exceedingly busy man just now. When he isn't eliciting bacon for France, he is wrapping up beans for Great Britain, taking down a telephone order for canned goods for Russia and trying to get the neighbor boy to ship a sack of flour into Germany, while the John Bull boys aren't taking.

And then he has to let the paying trade wait around while he loads a wheelbarrow full of potatoes and bread for poor Belgium, which was burned last summer and hasn't had a job since. Uncle Sam gives away more groceries than anyone in the business. This is because he is so fond of the dollar that he always has one on hand to give away when necessary.

The Argentine is also doing a corner grocery business, but it is a new line. And off the main street, Uncle Sam has most of the trade and if business increases, a lot of his own children will have to make breakfasts, dinners and suppers this year to save stock.

Uncle Sam will sell almost a billion dollars' worth of groceries this year and give away a lot besides. Some people think that if he ate them himself and shut off business the wars would stop for want of food, to carry them on. But Europe can take enough food to feed its soldiers. Only the women and children would starve if we shut no shop and they do not seem to be important enough to stop anything at least a modern civilized war.

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SIDE TALKS

WELL BALANCED MEALS

BY RUTH CAMERON

We can live without poetry, music and art. We can live without conscience and live without heart. We can live without friends and live without books. But civilized man cannot live without books. Civilization is the only way to live without something for those who seek to cook for them.

The large proportion of the average man's diet is made up of food. Moreover, the character of that food depends on his efficiency, his health, his disposition and on at least six other factors. His health, his mind and his character are his character. It is not then a question of food. A man can live on a diet of food, but he cannot live on a diet of food and a diet of food. It is a question of food.

Some time ago I wrote a little article on this subject and I was surprised at the eager response from my readers. They have asked so persistently for more information that at the risk of boring those who don't care what food they put into the human machine I have prepared two talks on the subject.

How to Keep the Bills Down.
 The usual question with which a housewife is faced is how to keep the bills down and yet have a good family with plenty of the right kind of food.

In order to do this, the housewife should know the foods required and what quantities of each are needed. She should also know the value of each food and the value of each food.

The first step in the process of saving is to know the value of each food. The second step is to know the value of each food. The third step is to know the value of each food. The fourth step is to know the value of each food.

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We have just received a new lot of hat and veil pins including those in onyx and pearl

Hardy's Art Store

16 N. Tejon

IN THE FARTHER DAYS

TWENTY YEARS AGO TODAY

MARCH 23, 1895
 A Pennsylvania railroad excursion, comprising 29 tourists on their way to California, was stopping at the Antlers.

An addition was being built to the Methodist church, South, which was to be used as a class room.

The county commissioners were out inspecting the route of a proposed new road near Austin Bluffs.

Miller & Nolan had leased the roller skating rink at Manitou.

H. T. Blake, who had been Walker & Bailey's chief clerk at the Manitou the year before, was engaged as chief clerk at the Iron Springs hotel for the coming season.

THIRTY YEARS AGO TODAY

MARCH 23, 1895
 John A. Stevens and his company presented a play called "Unknown" at the Opera House.

Miller & Nolan had leased the roller skating rink at Manitou.

H. T. Blake, who had been Walker & Bailey's chief clerk at the Manitou the year before, was engaged as chief clerk at the Iron Springs hotel for the coming season.

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RUTLAND, Ill. March 2, 1915

... 1963 at Colorado Springs. I
remember that we left our baby boy at h
equipment; now we have three boys.
and I do not take cold any easier
I think I am perfectly (CURED).
... the German inhalation meth
now, as there are many people inqui

Treatment Free
for medicines and apparatus
REMEDY CO.
9 a. m. - 2 p. m. Colorado Springs, Co.
this to some afflicted friend
EASTERN LIVESTOCK

5000 head sheep, 5000 head cattle, \$2
 7.80, cow and calf, \$1.00, head
 cattle, 10 points, \$5.00, 10 points
 live head, 10 points, \$4.00, 10 points
 heifer, \$5.00, 10 points, 10 points
 \$2.50, 10 points, 10 points, 10 points
 6,000 native calves, \$1.00, 10 points
 Sheep, 10 points, 10 points, 10 points
 live, 10 points, 10 points, 10 points
 10,000 yearling, \$1.00, 10 points
 yearlings, \$6.00, 10 points, 10 points

Cattle Receipts 5,000 steady, ~~gr~~
 \$0.008.50 pigs and hogs \$1.
 8.25, steady \$0.006.25.
 Sheep Receipts 7,500, slow, lam
 \$0.25 @ 9.65.

CHICAGO, March 22.—Wigs
 receipts 32,000, slow, bid, \$8.70 @ 6.50.
 heavy, \$8.35 @ 6.50, pigs \$0.50 @ 6.50.
 Cattle Receipts 5,000, steady, ~~gr~~

\$7.10 @ 15, lambs, \$7.60 @ 9.90
 KANSAS CITY, March 22. Ho-
 Receipts 5,000, steady to 5c high
 bulk, \$6.65 @ 6.75 heavy, \$6.55 @ 6.75, p-
 \$6.25 @ 6.50
 Cattle, head steers, 5,000, steady
 strong, further red steers, \$1.25 @ 1.35
 western, \$6.75 @ 6.85, calves, \$6.00 @ 6.10
 Sherry receipts 1,500, steady, lam-

Representations Furnished by	Otis & Bid.	A
Bredon	74	
BB Amn Ton	173	1
Ro (New)	35	1
British Columbia	18	
Wurtz & New York	1	
Can. Comp	74	
Oasis	84	

Waco Valley	1	
Martinez	42	
Nacoma Hills	23	2
Napissing	54	
North Star	13	1
Ohio Collier	5	1
Oriskany Hexagon	65	
St. Clare	15	
St. Paul #50	64	9
Thompson-B. Knott	1	

Yuma, Ext.	100
"Ash" Pick	6
Silver Bay	6
Boston Stocks	
American Zinc	25 1/2
Butte & Superior	47 1/2

NEW YORK COFFEE

me Tables

SANTA FE

9. Leave	Colorado Springs	Arrive
7-4:05 am	Denver	7:00
5-2:25 am		10:00
11-1:40 am		1:15
7-3:15 pm		
8-7:00 pm		

DENVER TO COLORADO SPRINGS		
Leave	Colorado Springs	Arrive
9-9:00 am	Denver	7:45
2-7:15 pm		1:45
10-8:00 am		

2 - Kansas City and Chicago..... 11:45 a.
0 - Kansas City and Chicago,
California Limited convec-
tion..... 6:25 p.
C. & HOYT, City Passenger Agent,
2 - Kansas City and Chicago..... 10:30 p.
City Ticket Office, 124 E. Pike's Peak Av.
Phone Main 163

ROCK ISLAND LINES

-Colorado Flyer for Kansas City and St. Louis	1:00 p
-Eastern Express for Omaha, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis	9:00 p
-For Pueblo	9:00 a
ARRIVE IN COLORADO SPRINGS	
-From Pueblo	9:35 a
-Colorado Express from Chicago, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis	7:30 a
-Colorado Flyer from Kansas	

S. TORRINGTON, 1st Passenger Agent
2 East Pike Park ATPOOR
COLORADO MIDLAND
MIDLAND 5 7000
21 East Pike Park Ave. Phone 376
Leave for Denver at 10:00 AM and depart from San
Fe Colorado Midland station at East Pike
Park at noon.
For Leadville Aspen Glen

THE CRIPPLE CREEK TRIP
Effective November 8, 1914

Daily--Leave Coors Springs	11:00 am
Arrive Cripple Creek	2:30 pm
Daily--Leave Cripple Creek	4:00 pm
Arrive Coors Springs	6:30 pm

All trains arrive and depart from the
Union Pacific Colorado & Southern at Coors
Springs.

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